Montana Comprehensive Assessment System Accommodation Validation Study

Analysis of the 2008 Science CRT Grades 4, 8, & 10

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The Color Test

B L U E

Reading Test

Thew ord sare n otsp ace dcor rectl y.

Valid Testing For ALL Students Requires

STANDARDIZATION & ACCOMMODATION

What is the purpose of accommodations?

- To level the playing field
- To eliminate things that interfere with a child's best performance
- To improve validity for students with disabilities

Definition: A modification to the test which is intended to neutralize extraneous sources of difficulty without altering the meaning of the score.

Extraneous difficulty

- results from barriers imposed by standardization
- differentially impact certain student populations

Accommodations

- should boost scores for students who need them
- should not affect test score validity

Purpose

- determine how accommodations impact validity
- meet requirements of Dept of Ed Peer Review

Methods

- Internal consistency reliability
- Item validity
- Inter-test correlation
- Differential Item functioning

Limitations & Challenges

- Cannot evaluate test score boost
- Cannot isolate the effects of individual accommodations
- Mitigate the effects of confounding variables:
 - demographic
 - test performance

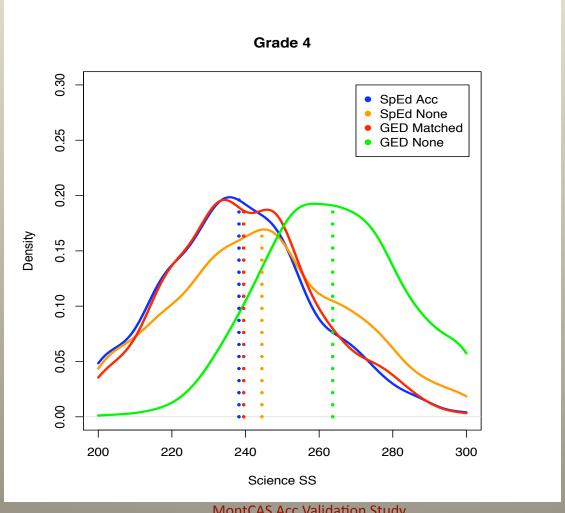
	Grade							
	4 8			10	10			
Accommodation	N	%		N	%		N	%
Small Group Administration	1142	18		877	22		697	22
Oral Presentation	1042	17		601	15		254	8
Alternative Setting	896	14		390	10		374	12
Change in Personnel Administering	847	13		345	9		378	12
Extended Time (no longer used)	696	11		546	14		300	10
Session Duration	331	5		304	8		296	9
Reduced Distractors	240	4		78	2		40	1
Individual Administration	224	4		97	2		65	2
Dictation	204	3		66	2		11	0
Change in Administered Time	184	3		131	3		110	4
Teacher Presence (no longer used)	119	2		123	3		153	5
Test Directions Support	115	2		133	3		113	4
Test Directions with Verification	113	2		11	0		26	1
Fron Row Seating	25	0		41	1		24	1
Writing Tools	16	0		26	1		12	0
Other Acc. Standard	4	0		24	1		58	2
All 13 Other Acc	93	1		180	5		211	7
	6291			3973			3122	

Comparison Groups

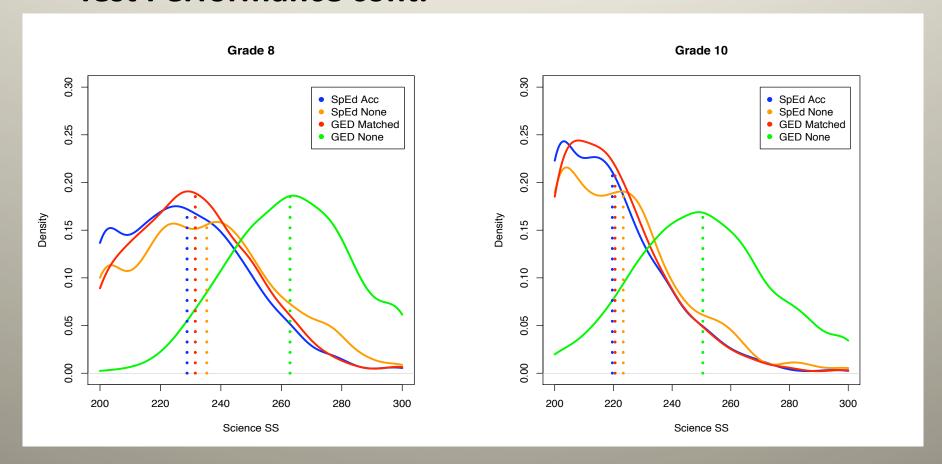
- SpEd Acc: SWD, 504 plan, or LEP getting accommodations
- **SpEd None**: SWD, 504 plan, or LEP no accommodations
- **GED Matched**: non-acc. GED examinees matched to SpEd Acc by gender, ethnic minority status, free-reduced lunch status, and test score
- **GED None**: remaining non-acc. GED examinees

	Grade					
Group	4	8	10			
SpEd Acc	851	949	635			
SpEd None	704	743	844			
GED Matched	823	867	619			
GED None	7172	7985	8956			
Total	9550	10544	11054			

Test Performance

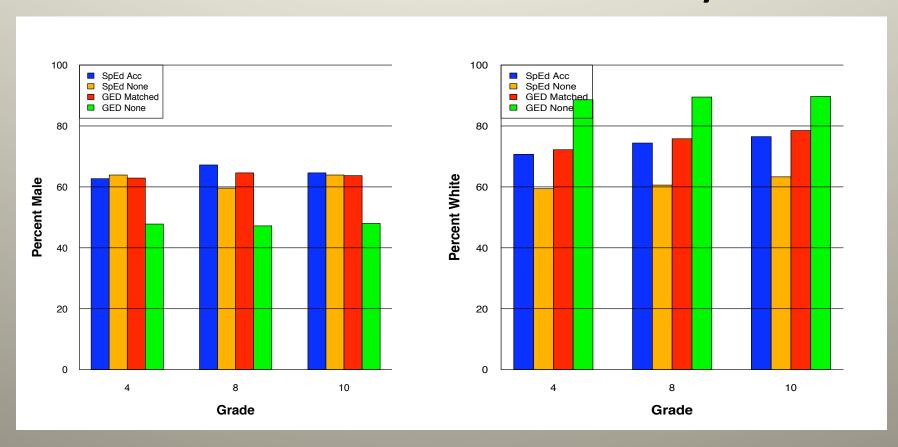


Test Performance cont.

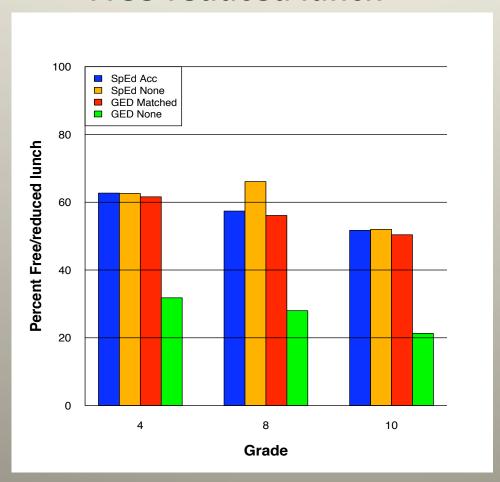


Gender

Ethnicity



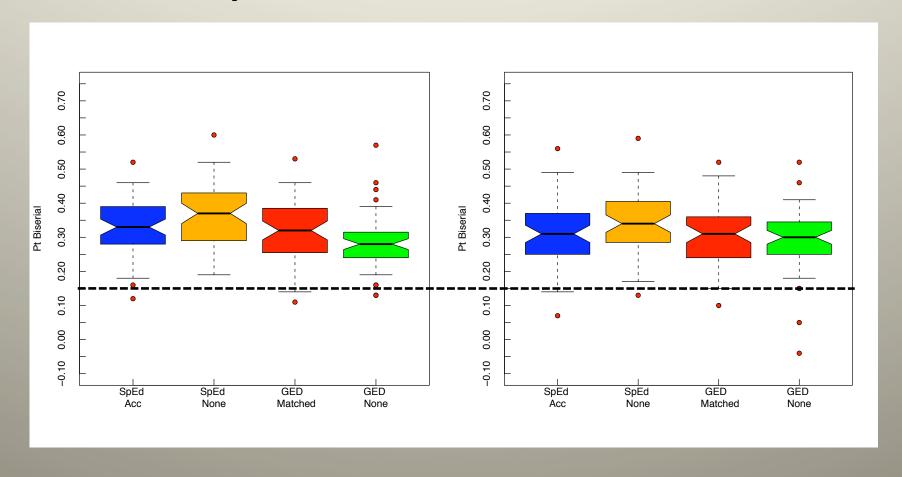
Free-reduced lunch



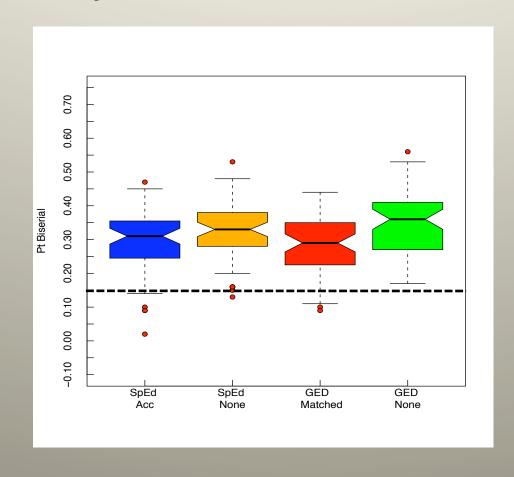
Reliability: Cronbach's alpha

		Cronbach's alpha				
Grade	Group	R_{xx}	Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
-	SpEd Acc	0.84	0.83	0.86		
4	SpEd None	0.88	0.86	0.89		
4	GED Matched	0.83	0.81	0.85		
	GED None	0.79	0.77	0.80		
	SpEd Acc	0.84	0.82	0.85		
8	SpEd None	0.86	0.85	0.87		
	GED Matched	0.82	0.80	0.84		
	GED None	0.80	0.78	0.82		
	SpEd Acc	0.81	0.79	0.83		
10	SpEd None	0.85	0.83	0.86		
10	GED Matched	0.79	0.77	0.81		
	GED None	0.86	0.85	0.88		

Item Validity: item-total score correlation



Item Validity: item-total score correlation



Inter-test Correlation: Reading & Math

		Reading			Math			
Grade	Group	R_{xy}	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	-	R_{xy}	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	SpEd Acc	0.65	0.62	0.68		0.64	0.61	0.67
1	SpEd None	0.80	0.77	0.83		0.77	0.74	0.80
4	GED Matched	0.73	0.70	0.76		0.65	0.62	0.68
	GED None	0.69	0.68	0.70		0.64	0.63	0.65
8	SpEd Acc	0.70	0.67	0.73		0.67	0.64	0.70
	SpEd None	0.73	0.70	0.76		0.73	0.70	0.76
	GED Matched	0.67	0.64	0.70		0.70	0.67	0.73
	GED None	0.63	0.62	0.64		0.72	0.71	0.73
10	SpEd Acc	0.67	0.63	0.70		0.60	0.56	0.63
	SpEd None	0.72	0.69	0.75		0.70	0.67	0.73
	GED Matched	0.57	0.53	0.60		0.60	0.56	0.63
	GED None	0.67	0.66	0.68		0.76	0.75	0.77

DIF Analysis

Logistic Regression

$$\ln \left[\frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} \right] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 tot + \beta_2 group + \beta_3 (tot * group)$$

 $\beta_0 + \beta_1 tot$

Model 1 (baseline)

 $\beta_0 + \beta_1 tot + \beta_2 group$

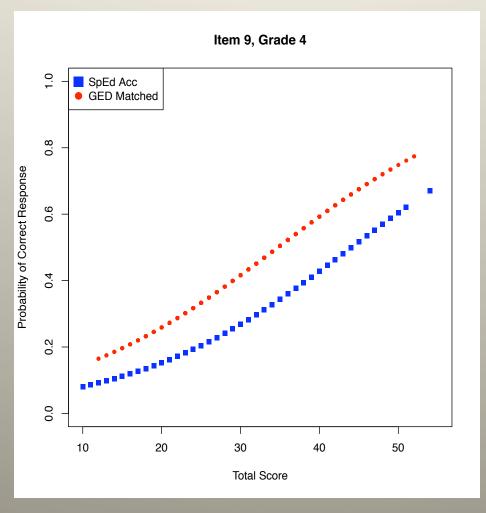
Model 2 (Uniform DIF)

 $\beta_0 + \beta_1 tot + \beta_2 group + \beta_3 (tot*group)$

Model 3 (Non-uniform DIF)

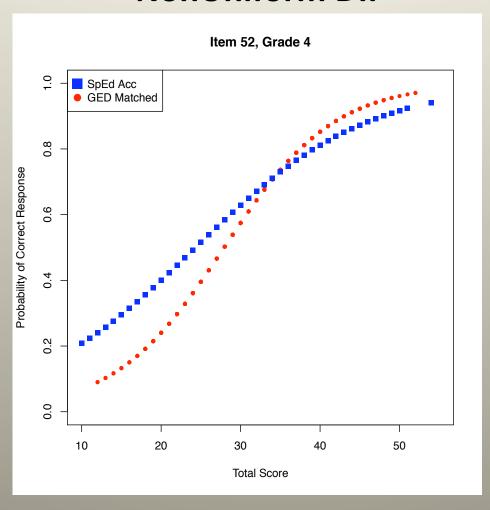
DIF Analysis

Uniform DIF



DIF Analysis

NonUniform DIF



DIF Results

Uniform & NonUniform

			Uniform DIF			NonU	Jniform		
Grade	Focal Group	FDR	SIB	SIB B	WLS R ²	FDR	WLS R ²	UDIF	NDIF
	SpEd Acc	1	6	2	4	0	1	8	1
4	SpEd None	1	3	1	1	0	1	3	1
	GED None	1	0	0	0	14	2	1	14
	SpEd Acc	5	8	3	7	0	0	10	0
8	SpEd None	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0
	GED None	6	0	0	1	18	2	6	18
	SpEd Acc	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2
10	SpEd None	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	1
	GED None	8	0	0	0	5	0	8	5

Conclusions

- SpEd Acc & GED Matched (non-Acc) groups did NOT differ on measures commonly used to validate achievement tests
- Internal consistency reliability, item-validity, and inter-test correlations were as high or higher in the SpEd Acc groups compared to the GED Matched in ALL Grades
- DIF results provide evidence of a modest accommodation affect on item functioning. Overall DIF rates were modestly higher in the SpEd Acc group compared to the SpEd None group
- It is critical that research evaluating the validity of accommodations include multiple demographic and performance matching variables
- Similar results were obtained for the Reading and Math test and for GED students taking the Science test with accommodations